

## FET

How should our *fevered* sores be cured? *Hooker, b. i.*  
Inward corruption and infected sin,  
Not purg'd, not heal'd, behind remained still,  
And *fevering* sore did rattle yet within. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
I have some wounds upon me, and they smart  
To hear themselves remember'd.  
—Well might they *fever* 'gainst ingratitude,  
And tent themselves with death. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Mind that their souls  
May make a peaceful and a sweet retire  
From off these fields, where, wretches, their poor bodies  
Must lie and *fever*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

There was imagination, that between a knight whom  
the duke had taken into some good degree of favour, and  
Felton, there had been ancient quarrels not yet well  
healed, which might perhaps be *fevering* in his breast, and  
by a certain inflammation produce this effect. *Watson.*  
Passion, anger, and unkindness may give a wound that  
shall bleed and smart; but it is treachery only that makes it  
*fever*. *South's Sermons.*  
Word not in use.

**FESTINATE.** *adj.* [*festinatus*, Latin.] Hasty; hurried. A  
word not in use.

Advise the duke, where you are going, to a most *festinate*  
preparation: we are bound to the like. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
**FESTINATELY.** *adv.* [*festinate*, Latin.] Hastily; speedily;  
with speed. Not in use.

Take this key; give enlargement to the swain, and bring  
him *festinately* hither. *Shakespeare's Love's Labour's Lost.*

**FESTINATION.** *n. f.* [*festinatio*, Latin.] Haste; hurry.

**FESTIVAL.** *adj.* [*festivus*, Latin.] Pertaining to feasts;  
joyous.

He appeared at great tables, and *festival* entertainments,  
that he might manifest his divine charity to men. *Atterbury.*

**FESTIVAL.** *n. f.* Time of feast; anniversary-day of civil or  
religious joy.

So tedious is this day,  
As is the night before some *festivals*,  
To an impatient child that hath new robes,  
And may not wear them. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*  
Th invited sisters with their graces blest  
Their *festivals*. *Sandys.*

The morning trumpets *festival* proclaim'd  
Through each high street. *Milton's Agonist.*

Follow, ye nymphs and shepherds all,  
Come celebrate this *festival*,  
And merrily sing, and sport, and play;  
For 'tis Oriana's nuptial day. *Granville.*

By sacrifice of the tongues they purged away whatever  
they had spoken amiss during the *festival*. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

The *festival* of our Lord's resurrection we have celebrated,  
and may now consider the chief consequence of his resurrection,  
a judgment to come. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

**FESTIVE.** *adj.* [*festivus*, Latin.] Joyous; gay; befitting a  
feast.

The glad circle round them yield their souls  
To *festive* mirth and wit that knows no gall. *Thomson.*

**FESTIVITY.** *n. f.* [*festivitas*, Latin, from *festivus*.]

1. Festivity; time of rejoicing.

The daughter of Jephtha came to be worshipped as a deity,  
and had an annual *festivity* observed unto her honour. *Brown.*

There happening a great and solemn *festivity*, such as the  
sheep-shearings used to be, David condescends to beg of a rich  
man some small repast. *South.*

2. Gaiety; joyfulness; temper or behaviour befitting a feast.

To those persons there is no better instrument to cause the  
remembrance, and to endear the affection to the article, than  
the recommending it by *festivity* and joy of a holiday. *Taylor.*

**FESTOON.** *n. f.* [*festoon*, French.] In architecture, an orna-  
ment of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of  
flowers, or leaves twisted together, thickest at the middle,  
and suspended by the two extremes, whence it hangs down  
perpendicularly. *Harris.*

**FESTUCINE.** *adj.* [*festuca*, Latin.] Straw-colour between  
green and yellow.

Therein may be discovered a little insect of a *festucine*  
or pale green, resembling a locust or grasshopper. *Brown.*

**FESTUCOUS.** *adj.* [*festuca*, Latin.] Formed of straw.

We speak of straws, or *festucous* divisions, lightly drawn  
over with oil. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To **FET.** *v. a.* To fetch; to go and bring.

Get home with thy fewel, made ready to *fet*,  
The sooner the easier carriage to get. *Tuff. Husbandry.*

He in a chair was *fet*,  
Tossing and turning them withouten end;  
But for he was unable them to *fet*,  
A little boy did on him still attend. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

And they *fet* forth Urijah out of Egypt to Jehoiakim, who  
slew him with the sword. *Jer. xxvi. 23.*

**FET.** *n. f.* [I suppose from *fais*, French, a part or portion.]  
A piece.

The bottom clear,  
Now laid with many a *fet*

## FET

Of seed-pearl, ere she bath'd her there  
Was known as black as jet. *Drayton.*

To **FETCH.** *v. a.* preter. *fetch'd*; anciently *fit*, unless it rather  
came from *To fet*. [*peccan, peccan, Saxon.*]

1. To go and bring.

They have devis'd a mean  
How he her chamber-window will ascend,  
And with a corded ladder *fetch* her down. *Shakespeare.*

We will take men to *fetch* victuals for the people. *Judge, xx.*

Go to the flock, and *fetch* me from thence two kid goats. *Gen. xxvii. 9.*

The feat of empire, where the Irish come,  
And the unwilling Scotch, to *fetch* their doom. *Wallar.*

Draw forth the monsters of th' abyss profound,  
Or *fetch* th' aerial eagle to the ground. *Pope's Elfr. on Man.*

2. To derive; to draw.

On, you noblest English,  
Whose blood is *fetch'd* from fathers of war-proof. *Sb. H. V.*

3. To strike at a distance.

The conditions of weapons, and their improvements, are  
the *fetching* afar off; for that outruns the danger, as it is seen  
in ordnance and muskets. *Bacon's Essays.*

4. To bring to any state by some powerful operation.

In smells we see their great and sudden effect in *fetching*  
men again, when they swoon. *Bacon's Natural History.*

At Rome any of those arts immediately thrives, under the  
encouragement of the prince, as may be *fetch'd* up to its per-  
fection in ten or a dozen years, which is the work of an age  
or two in other countries. *Addison on Italy.*

5. To draw within any confinement or prohibition.

General terms may sufficiently convey to the people what  
our intentions are, and yet not *fetch* us within the compass of  
the ordinance. *Sandersen.*

6. To produce by some kind of force.

These ways, if there were any secret excellence among  
them, would *fetch* it out, and give it fair opportunities to ad-  
vance itself by. *Milton on Education.*

An human soul without education is like marble in the  
quarry, which shews none of its beauties 'till the skill of the  
polisher *fetches* out the colours. *Addison's Spectator.*

7. To perform any excursion.

I'll *fetch* a turn about the garden, pitying  
The pangs of barr'd affections; though the king  
Hath charg'd you should not speak together. *Shak. Cymbel.*

When evening grey doth rise, I *fetch* my round  
Over the mount, and all this hollow ground. *Milton.*

To come to that place they must *fetch* a compass three miles  
on the right hand through a forest. *Knolly's History.*

8. To perform with suddenness or violence.

Note a wild and wanton herd,  
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,  
*Fetching* mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud. *Shakespeare.*

The fox *fetch'd* a hundred and a hundred leaps at a delicious  
cluster of grapes. *L'Estrange.*

Talk to her of an unfortunate young lady that lost her  
beauty by the small-pox, she *fetches* a deep sigh. *Addison.*

9. To reach; to arrive at; to come to.

Mean time flew our ships, and straight we *fetch'd*  
The tyrens ile; a pleasant wind so firecht  
Her wings to waft us, and so urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*

It needs not thy belief,  
If earth, industrious of herself, *fetch'd* day  
Travelling East; and with her part averte  
From the sun's beam, meet night; her other part  
Still luminous by his ray. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

The hare laid himself down, and took a nap; for, says he,  
I can *fetch* up the tortoise when I please. *L'Estrange.*

10. To obtain as its price.

During such a state, silver in the coin will never *fetch* as  
much as the silver in bullion. *Locke.*

To **FETCH.** *v. n.* To move with a quick return.

Like a shifted wind unto a fall,  
It makes the course of thoughts to *fetch* about. *Shakespeare.*

**FETCH.** *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] A stratagem by which any  
thing is indirectly performed; by which one thing seems in-  
tended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.

An envious neighbour is easy to find,  
His cumbersome *fetches* are seldom behind:  
His *fetch* is to flatter, to get what he can;  
His purpose once gotten, a pin for thee than. *Tuff. Husband.*

It is a *fetch* of wit;  
You laying these slight follies on my son,  
As 'twere a thing a little foil'd i' th' working. *Shak. Hamlet.*

But Sidrophel, as full of tricks  
As rota men of politics,  
Straight cast about to over-reach  
Th' unwary conqueror with a *fetch*. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

With this *fetch* he laughs at the trick he hath plaid me. *Still.*

The fox had a *fetch* in't. *L'Estrange, Fab. 42.*

From these instances and *fetches*  
Thou mak'st of horses, clocks and watches,

Quoth

## FEV

Quoth Mat, thou seem'st to mean  
That Alma is a mere machine. *Prior.*

**FETCHER.** *n. f.* [*from fetch*.] One that fetches any thing.

**FETID.** *adj.* [*fetidus*, Latin; *fetide*, Fr.] Stinking; ran-  
cid; having a smell strong and offensive.

Most putrefactions are of an odious smell; for they smell  
either *fetid* or mouldy. *Bacon's Natural History.*

In the most severe orders of the church of Rome, those who  
practise abstinence, feel after it *fetid* hot cruciations. *Arbut.*

Plagues, fiercest child of Nemesis divine,  
Descends from Ethiopia's poison'd woods,  
From fisted Cairo's fith and *fetid* fields. *Thomson's Summer.*

**FETIDNESS.** *n. f.* [*from fetid*.] The quality of stinking.

**FETLOCK.** *n. f.* [*from fet* and *lock*.] A tuft of hair as big as the  
hair of the mane that grows behind the paster-joint of many  
horses: horses of a low size have scarce any such tuft.

*Farrier's Dict.*

Their wounded steeds  
Fret *fetlock* deep in gore, and with wild rage  
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters. *Sb. H. V.*

White were the *fetlocks* of his feet before,  
And on his front a snowy star he bore. *Dryd. Virg. En.*

**FETOR.** *n. f.* [*from fet*, Latin.] A stink; a stench; a strong  
and offensive smell.

The *fetor* may discover itself by sweat and humour. *Brown.*

When the symptoms are attended with a *fetor* of any kind,  
such a disease will be cured by accented substances, and  
none better than whey. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

**FETTER.** *n. f.* It is commonly used in the plural *fetters*.  
[*from fet*; percyre, Saxon.] Chains for the feet; chains by  
which walking is hindered.

Doctrine unto fools is as *fetters* on the feet, and like ma-  
nacles on the right hand. *Ecclus. xxi. 19.*

Drawing after me the chains and *fetters* whereunto I have  
been thirteen years tied, I have by other mens errors failed.

*Raleigh's Apology.*

Passion's too fierce to be in *fetters* bound,  
And nature flies him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*

The wretch in double *fetters* bound,  
Your potent mercy may release. *Prior.*

I thought her pride  
Had broke your *fetters*, and assur'd your freedom. *A. Phill.*

To **FETTER.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To bind; to enchain;  
to shackle; to tie.

Neither her great worthiness nor his own suffering for her,  
could *fetter* his hickleness. *Sidney.*

More than my thanks and writs. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

*Fetter* strong madness in a filken thread.

Charm ach with air, and agony with words. *Shakespeare.*

Doth a master chide his servant, because he doth not come,  
yet knows that the servant is chained and *fettered*, so as he can-  
not move? *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

A chain which man to *fetter* man has made;  
By artifice impos'd, by fear obey'd. *Prior.*

To **FETTER.** *v. n.* [*A cant word from fet*.] To do trifling  
business; to ply the hands without labour.

When your master is most busy in company, come in and  
pretend to settle about the room; and if he chides, say you  
thought he rung the bell. *Swift's Direct. to the Footman.*

**FETUS.** *n. f.* [*from fetus*, Latin.] Any animal in embryo; any  
thing yet in the womb; any thing unborn.

Nor are we at leisure to examine that paradox of Hippo-  
crates, which some learned physicians have of late revived,  
that the *fetus* respire in the womb. *Boyle.*

**FETTER.** *n. f.* [*from fet*, Saxon.] Quarrel; contention;  
opposition; war.

Though men would find such mortal *fetters*  
In sharing of their publick goods. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 1.*

In former ages it was a constant policy of France to raise  
and cherish intestine *fetters* and discords in the ile of Great  
Britain. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Scythia mourns  
Our guilty wars, and earth's remotest regions  
Lie half unpeopled by the *fetters* of Rome. *Addison's Cato.*

**FETTER.** *adj.* [*from fet*, low Latin.] Pertaining to fess,  
fess, or tenures by which lands are held of a superior lord.

**FETTER.** *n. f.* A dependence; something held by tenure;  
a fee; a fee.

Wales, that was not always the *feudal* territory of England,  
having been governed by a prince of their own, had laws  
utterly strange to the laws of England. *Hale.*

**FETTER.** *n. f.* [*from fet*, Latin.] One who holds not in chief,  
but by some conditional tenure from a superior.

The duke of Parma was reasonably well tempted to be  
true to that enterprize, by no less promise than to be made a  
*feudatory*, or beneficiary king of England, under the signory  
in chief of the pope, and the protection of the king of Spain.

*Bacon's War with Spain.*

**FEVER.** *n. f.* [*from fevre*, French; *febris*, Latin.] A disease in  
which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened,

## FEW

or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is sometimes  
continual, sometimes intermittent.

Think'st thou the *fever* will go out  
With titles blown from adulation?  
Will it give place to flexure and low bending? *Shak. H. V.*

Duncan is in his grave;  
After life's fitful *fever* he sleeps well. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Should not a ling'ring *fever* be remov'd,  
Because it long has rag'd within my blood? *Dryden.*

He had never dream'd in his life, 'till he had the *fever* he  
was then newly recovered of. *Locke.*

To **FEVER.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To put into a fever.

The white hand of a lady *fever* thee!  
Shake to look on't. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

**FEVERET.** *n. f.* [*from fever*.] A light fever; febricula.

A light *feveret*, or an old quartan ague, is not a sufficient  
excuse for non-appearance. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**FEVERFEW.** *n. f.* [*febris and fugo*, Latin.]

It has a fibrore root: the leaves are conjugated, and divided  
into many segments: the cup of the flower is squamose and  
hemispherical: the flowers grow in an umbel upon the top of  
the stalks, and the rays of the flower are generally white.  
The species are nine; but the first, called common feverfew,  
is the sort used in medicine, and is found wild in many parts  
of England; but is, however, cultivated in medicinal gar-  
dens. *Miller.*

**FEVERISH.** *adj.* [*from fever*.]

1. Troubled with a fever.

To other climates beasts and birds retire,  
And *feverish* nature burns in her own fire. *Creech.*

When an animal that gives suck turns *feverish*, that is, its  
juices more alkaline, the milk turns from its native genuine  
whiteness to yellow. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Tending to a fever.

A *feverish* disorder disabled me. *Swift to Pope.*

Uncertain; inconstant; now hot, now cold.  
We toss and turn about our *feverish* will,  
When all our ease must come by lying still;  
For all the happiness mankind can gain,  
Is not in pleasure, but in rest from pain. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

4. Hot; burning.

And now four days the sun had seen our woes,  
Four nights the moon beheld th' incessant fire;  
It seem'd as if the stars more sickly rose,  
And farther from the *feverish* North retire. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

**FEVERISHNESS.** *n. f.* [*from feverish*.] A light disorder of the  
feverish kind.

**FEVEROUS.** *adj.* [*from fevreux*, French, from *fever*.]

1. Troubled with a fever, or ague.

Thou mad'st thine enemies shake, as if the world  
Were *feverous*, and did tremble. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

2. Having the nature of a fever.

All *feverous* kinds,  
Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce catarrhs. *Milton's Per. Lost.*

3. Having a tendency to produce fevers.

It hath been noted by the ancients, that southern winds,  
blowing much, without rain, do cause a *feverous* disposition of  
the year; but with rain, not. *Bacon's Natural History.*

**FEVERY.** *adj.* [*from fever*.] Diseased with a fever.

O Rome, thy head  
Is drown'd in sleep, and all thy body *fevery*. *B. John's Catil.*

**FEUILLAGE.** *n. f.* [*from feuille*, French.] A bunch or row of leaves.

I have done Homer's head; and I inclose the outline, that  
you may determine whether you would have it so large, or  
reduced to make room for *feuillage* or laurel round the oval.

*Jervas to Pope.*

**FEUILLEMORT.** *n. f.* [*from feuille*, French.] The colour of a faded  
leaf, corrupted commonly to *philemt*.

**FETTERER.** *n. f.* A dogkeeper: perhaps the cleaner of the  
kennel.

**FEW.** *adj.* [*from feo*, Saxon; *few*, Danish.]

1. Not many; not in a great number.

We are left but *few* of many. *Jer.*

So much the thirst of honour fires the blood;  
So many would be great, to *few* be good;  
For who would virtue for herself regard,  
Or wed without the portion of reward? *Dryd. Juvenal.*

On Winter seas we *fewer* storms behold,  
Than foul diseases that infect the fold. *Dryden's Virg. Geor.*

Men have *fewer* or more simple ideas from without, accord-  
ing as the objects they converse with afford greater or less  
variety. *Locke.*

The *fewer* still you name, you wound the more;  
Bond is but one, but Harpax is a score. *Pope's*